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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MASSACHUSETTS

APRIL 18 - 19, 1975

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SCHEDULE FOR SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1975

First Event: 8:10 A.M.

From: Terry O'Donnell

BACKGROUND

GOP MEETING

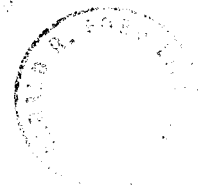
At 8:15 a.m., you will meet with a group of Massachusetts GOP representatives for breakfast in the Colonnade Suite East in your hotel.

A list of participants and background information prepared by Mr. Hartmann's office is attached at TAB A.

NORTH BRIDGE, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

After the breakfast, you proceed directly to the motorcade and depart en route the U. S. Coast Guard Station for departure by helicopter to Concord, Massachusetts, where you will commemorate at the North Bridge the Minute Men's 1775 fight with the British which marked the beginning of our independence. The ceremony is described in detail in the "Sequence" portion of this paper.

You will deliver remarks and lay a wreath at the Minute Man Statute. Historical background material prepared by Dr. Marrs' office is attached at TAB B.



2.

LEXINGTON GREEN, LEXINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS

You will motorcade directly from the North Bridge to the Lexington Battle Green which was equally important as the North Bridge skirmish in marking the beginning of our independence. The ceremony is described herein.

You will deliver remarks and lay a wreath at the Minute Man Statute.

Historical background material prepared by Ted Marrs' office is attached at TAB C.

GOP BREAKFAST

SEQUENCE:

8:10 a. m.

You depart Suite en route Colonnade Suite East to attend the continental breakfast with GOP guests.

NOTE: On departing the Suite, Amos Juster will present you a memento from the Hotel of your visit.

8:15 a. m.

Arrive Colonnade Suite East for breakfast and GOP meeting. You will be met by John Sears, Massachusetts Republican State Chairman.

OFFICIAL PHOTO COVERAGE  
ATTENDANCE: 28

8:55 a. m.

You depart Colonnade Suite East en route motorcade for boarding.

En route to the elevator, you will encounter Mrs. Maureen Dunn, Chairman of the Board, National League of Families, Randolph, Massachusetts, whose husband, Lt. Joseph P. Dunn, USN, has been missing in action since February 14, 1968.

9:00 a. m.

Board motorcade and depart Colonnade Suite East en route U. S. Coast Guard Station, Boston, helo landing zone.

(Driving Time: 15 minutes)

4.

NORTH BRIDGE CEREMONY

9:15 a.m. Arrive U.S. Coast Guard Station helo landing zone.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED DEPARTURE

9:20 a.m. Board helicopter and depart U.S. Coast Guard Station helo landing zone en route Fenn School, Concord.

(Flying Time: 15 minutes)

PRESIDENTIAL GUESTS

Senator Edward W. Brooke  
Former Speaker John McCormack

9:35 a.m. Arrive Fenn School (private boys' school) helo landing zone, Concord.  
Advanceman:  
L. Eastland

You will be met by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Suter, Chairman of the Concord Board of Selectmen, and Mr. and Mrs. Morgan K. Smith, Headmaster.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL

NOTE: School children and members of the faculty will be on hand to greet you.

9:40 a.m. Board motorcade and depart Fenn School en route North Bridge.

NOTE: It is expected that people will greet the motorcade along its route.

9:45 a.m. Arrive North Bridge Area where you will be met by Governor Michael Dukakis (D-Ma), John Warner, ARBA Administrator, and MGen Otis Whitney (USA-Ret.)

LIVE LOCAL TELEVISION  
CROWD SITUATION

5.

9:46 a.m.

Escorted by Governor Dukakis and MGen. Whitney, proceed to the North Bridge.

NOTE: En route you will inspect the Concord Honor Guard of the Massachusetts National Guard, in conjunction with Governor Dukakis and MGen. Whitney.

9:50 a.m.

Arrive North Bridge and remain standing adjacent to the platform (stage right).

You will be met by Sir Peter Ramsbotham, British Ambassador to the United States, and Gary Everhart.

NOTE: The platform is essentially at ground level and used only for the speaking portion of the schedule.

9:52 a.m.

Remarks by John Finigan, Concord Bicentennial Commission Chairman.

9:53 a.m.

Invocation by the Reverend Dana McLean Greeley.

9:55 a.m.

Remarks by Philip Suter, concluding with an introduction of you.

NOTE: At the end of the introduction, Mr. Suter will present you a Concord Bicentennial Commemorative Medallion.

10:00 a.m.

You proceed to platform, accept Medallion and begin remarks.

LIVE LOCAL TELEVISION

10:05 a.m.

Remarks conclude. You step off the platform and stand adjacent to the platform (stage right).

10:06 a.m. Concluding remarks by John Finigan.

10:07 a.m. Escorted by MGen. Whitney, proceed across North Bridge to Minute Man Statue.

10:10 a.m. Sir Peter Ramsbotham lays wreath on British graves.

10:11 a.m. "Flowers of the Forest" played by a piper at the British graves.

10:13 a.m. You join two Boy Scouts with the wreath and step forward to place the wreath at the base of the Minute Man Statue. Step back.

10:14 a.m. "Taps" played by bugler.

NOTE: You face the Minute Man Statue until end of anthems.

10:15 a.m. Concord Minute Men fire a three volley musket salute from the North Bridge.

10:16 a.m. British National Anthem.

10:19 a.m. U.S. National Anthem.

10:21 a.m. Escorted by MGen. Whitney, you depart Minute Man Statue, recross the North Bridge, and proceed to motorcade for boarding.

10:30 a.m. Motorcade departs North Bridge area en route Lexington Green.

(Driving Time: 20 minutes)

LEXINGTON GREEN

10:50 a.m.

Arrive Lexington Green where you will be met by:

Allan F. Kenney, Chairman of Town of  
Lexington Board of Selectmen  
Lincoln P. Cole, Jr., Chairman of the  
Lexington Bicentennial Committee  
Captain Robert Marrigan, Commanding  
Officer of the Lexington Minute Men  
Company

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CROWD SITUATION

Escorted by Captain Marrigan, you review the Color Guard en route platform.

10:53 a.m.

Arrive platform with Allan Kenney and remain standing.

10:54 a.m.

Introduction of you by Allan Kenney.

NOTE: At the conclusion of his introduction, Mr. Kenney will present you a silk-screen Minute Men plaque.

10:58 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE.

11:03 a.m.

Remarks conclude.

Escorted by Captain Marrigan, depart platform en route Minute Men Statue.



8.

11:04 a. m.

Arrive Minute Men Statute and lay wreath at the foot of the Statue.

NOTE: Ceremony will be the same as at Concord, except wreath will be provided by Minuteman. After laying the wreath, you stand at attention for the playing of the U.S. National Anthem.

11:05 a. m.

Escorted by Allan Kenney, depart Minute Men Statue en route motorcade for boarding.

NOTE: En route the motorcade, you will greet the town guests.

11:10 a. m.

Board motorcade and depart Lexington Green en route Hanscom Field.

11:20 a. m.

Arrive Hanscom Field where you will be met by Col. and Mrs. Sigurd L. Jensen, Jr. and Francis Hidinger, Airport Manager.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED DEPARTURE

11:25 a. m.

Board Air Force One and depart Hanscom Field en route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 1 hour, 10 minutes)

PRESIDENTIAL GUESTS

Senator Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass)  
Senator Thomas J. McIntyre (D-NH)  
Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass) First District  
Rep. Margaret M. Heckler (R-Mass) Tenth District  
Rep. Paul E. Tsongas (D-Mass) Fifth District

9.

12:35 p. m.

Arrive Andrews AFB. Board helicopter  
and depart en route the South Lawn.

12:55 p. m.

Arrive South Grounds of the White House.

# # # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 17, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT T. HARTMANN

SUBJECT: Massachusetts Visit, April 18-19  
Background information

The following information has been prepared by Gwen Anderson through the Republican National Committee.

KEY PEOPLE:

Edward W. Brooke, United States Senator. First elected in 1966, he was elected to his present term in 1972 with 63.5% of the vote.

Silvio Conte, U.S. Representative (1st District). He was reelected in 1974 with 69% of the vote. This is his ninth term in office.

Margaret M. (Peggy) Heckler, U.S. Representative (10th District). She was reelected to a fifth term in 1974 with 63.2% of the vote. A member of the RNC Rule 29 Committee, she has been a very strong supporter of efforts to broaden the base of the Party.

John W. Sears, State Chairman. He was elected to that position on February 27, 1975 having been the unanimous choice of the Steering Committee established by Senator Brooke. Was formerly a Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission and was appointed to that post by Governor Sargent.

Nancy Sinnot, State Vice Chairman. She is 24 years old and formerly worked for former Lt. Governor Dwight.

Bruce Crane, Republican National Committeeman, from Dalton, Mass. He is president of Crane & Co., Inc., writing paper manufacturers.

Mrs. Henry Dunster (Eunice) Howe, Republican National Committeewoman. An attorney, she served under three State Attorneys General as Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts. Active in civic and government affairs she has served on regional and federal commissions and presently is a member of the HEW Secretary's Advisory Committee on Population Affairs.

John Parker, State Senator and Minority Whip. He is the former Mayor of Taunton, a moderate and very popular.

Francis (Frank) Hatch, State Representative and Minority Leader of the House. A liberal Republican.

Leverett Saltonstall, former Governor and U.S. Senator. He served in the Senate for 20 years and was Governor of Massachusetts for three terms.

Henry Cabot Lodge, former U.S. Senator and Representative to the United Nations and presently Ambassador to the Vatican.

Francis W. Sargent, former Governor. He was defeated in 1974 bid for reelection by Michael Dukakis who received 52.3% of the vote. This was a tough campaign involving a Party split in the state.

Donald Dwight, former Lt. Governor.

F. P. Dumaine, former State Chairman. Conservative, leaning toward Reagan.

Lloyd Waring, former State Chairman. Conservative and leaning toward Reagan.

Otto Wahrlab, former State Chairman. Also a conservative and, according to RNC sources, like the two previously mentioned former State Chairmen leaning toward Reagan for Presidential nomination.

Josiah Spaulding, former State Chairman. Very liberal and former director of Common Cause. Ran against Kennedy for the U.S. Senate and recently ran for Attorney General. A great fundraiser.

William Barnstead, former State Chairman (immediate). Very angry at the moment with Senator Brooke who removed him from the office of Chairman. He split with Governor Sargent during the latter's campaign for reelection last fall.

Mrs. Frederick (Anne) Witherby, Treasurer of the State Party. She is a former Chairman of the State Finance Committee and ran for the State Senate.

Mrs. Charles Howard, former National Committeewoman and President Eisenhower's Ambassador to NATO.

Mrs. Frank Allen, wife of the former Republican Governor.

Mrs. Mary B. Newman, former State Representative and Chairman of the State Issue Committee.

William D. Weeks, former State Senator and Chairman of the By-Laws Committee.

Mrs. Donald Hunter (Maxine), President of Massachusetts Federation of Republican Women.

Al Fortier, President of Republican Club of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Paula Logan, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Republican Club.

John A. Volpe, former Secretary of Transportation and presently Ambassador to Italy.

Elliott Richardson, presently the Ambassador to the United Kingdom and formerly Secretary of HEW, Attorney General and Secretary of Defense.

Robert F. Bradford, former Governor, he is now seriously ill with Parkinson's Disease.

Mrs. Alice Roodkowsky, Secretary of the State Party. She teaches at Wellesly College

#### STATE PARTY:

In the last 15 years Republicans in Massachusetts have elected Edward Brooke twice to the U.S. Senate, John Volpe was elected Governor twice and Frank Sargent was elected Governor once. Despite these successes the State Party has been unable to build a sturdy statewide organization. The bulk of organization minded Republicans in the state are conservative, and they are unable to elect Republicans in a state that is very liberal. Republicans in Massachusetts do not win because of Party backing but because of Democratic support.

After the bitter divisions of the 1974 campaign between former Governor Sargent who virtually renounced Party support and the State Party, headed by William Barnstead, Senator Brooke has stepped in to attempt to rebuild a semblance of Party unity. His choice for State Chairman, John Sears, recently assumed that post.

Sears will have quite a job ahead of him trying to reverse the trend in Massachusetts which has cut the number of Republicans in the Legislature from 102 to 53 in the past ten years and cut the number of Massachusetts in Congress from 6 to 3 in that same period.

He comes from a traditional Yankee, Republican background: Harvard undergraduate and Law School graduate, Rhodes Fellowship at Oxford. He has been a State Representative from the Beacon Hill area of Boston and ran a strong, but losing, race for Mayor of Boston in 1967. Since then he has held several appointed public offices and has gained a reputation for his cooperative and hard work.

#### STATE ISSUES:

Major issues within the State include the economy and reorganization of the State Government. The legislature has been struggling with budgetary deficit problems blamed on the bad economic state and on a very compassionate welfare system which was instituted by former Governor Sargent.

Democrats are saying it is the fault of Sargent's mismanagement, however, the State Party says it is just the bad economy.

The legislature declined to institute reorganization of the State Government for Governor Sargent, but is undertaking this task for Governor Dukakis. Dukakis is in favor of a very strong central State Government and is currently trying to assume control of the Port Authority. He is in disfavor with the liberal wing of the Democrat Party. He ran on a stand of "no new taxes," however, even the press in the state is urging him to take action in this regard.

STATE PROFILE:

Elected State Officials:

Governor Michael S. Dukakis (D)  
Lt. Governor Thomas O'Neill III (D)  
Secretary of State Paul H. Guzzio (D)  
Attorney General Francis Bellotti (D)  
Treasurer Robert Q. Crane (D)  
Auditor Thaddeus Buczko (D)

State House:

40 members (7R, 33D)

State Senate:

238 members (46R, 189D)

U.S. Senators:

Edward M. Kennedy (D)  
Edward W. Brooke (R)

U.S. House Members:

1 Silvio O. Conte (R)  
2 Edward P. Boland (D)  
3 Joseph D. Early (D)  
4 Robert F. Drinan (D)  
5 Paul E. Tsongas (D)  
6 Michael Harrington (D)  
7 Torbert H. MacDonald (D)  
8 Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D)  
9 John Joseph Moarley (D)  
10 Margaret M. Heckler (R)  
11 James A. Burke (D)  
12 Gerry E. Studds (D)

1976 Outlook:

Since Sen. Kennedy announced that he will not seek the Presidency, it is expected that he will seek reelection. No GOP candidate has announced.

The Mass. Presidential Preference Primary is on April 27, 1976. Filing date is Feb. 3, 1976 and it is a direct (closed) primary.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

REMARKS

PATRIOT'S DAY CEREMONIES AND PARADE

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1975

NORTH BRIDGE, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

FROM: DR. THEODORE C. MARRS *Theodore C. Marrs*

I. PURPOSE

To commemorate the Minute Men's 1775 fight with the British which marked the beginning of our independence and to honor them by placing a wreath at the Minute Man Statue. To discuss the importance of a militia to this nation from the original group which stood at Concord Bridge to today's Guard and Reserve.

II. BACKGROUND.

A. Background: Ceremonies to commemorate the Minute Men's 1775 fight with British regulars have been a Concord tradition since 1825, the 50th anniversary of the battle at North Bridge. In modern times, the annual Patriot's Day parade has been the focus of Concord's commemorative exercises. Concord's Minute Men, reactivated in 1963 and now 250 strong, head a parade of colonial organizations, marching bands and modern military units.

The 200th anniversary parade will include 125 units and 6,000 marches. Thirteen states will be represented, including Concord, California.

In conjunction with the parade, the ceremonies will include simultaneous wreaths being laid at the British monument by Sir Peter Ramsbothan, British Ambassador to the United States and at the Minute Man Statue by the President.

MINUTE MAN STATUE

The Minute Man statue is by David Chester French and was unveiled by President Grant at the centennial Patriot's Day celebration.

### NORTH BRIDGE

The town of Concord actually owns the Bridge itself plus the road and the several monuments in the area. The National Park Service administers the Minute Man National Historical Park and owns the surrounding land and leases the "historic areas."

The visit by the President will serve to establish the park officially and as far as the town's history is concerned will be equivalent to the centennial celebration.

### BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

At the battles of Lexington and Concord, "the shot heard 'round the world" began the bloody clash that brought on independence. Certainly the political effect of these battles was more significant than the military outcome. American public opinion everywhere was aroused in support of the revolutionary cause. British and American accounts varied greatly in their description of what happened.

There is dispute as to where the first shot was fired. The following background has sided with the Lexington version.

There were ample signs before Paul Revere's ride that General Gage would soon send out a military expedition. This expedition was to take or destroy the military and other stores provided for the defense of the colony and deposited at Concord.

Captain John Parker, Commander of the local militia, (called "Minute Men" because they had sworn to come together at a minute's notice to defend their farms and villages against attack) assembled his men at Lexington and awaited the arrival of the British soldiers. It was well after one o'clock the morning of the 19th before the British troops got under way. Dawn was breaking when Parker's sixty Minute Men saw Major John Pitcairn's command.

Parker ordered his men to "Stand fast men! Don't fire unless fired upon!" He knew that a formal battle against such a superior force would be hopeless.

A shot rang out -- no one knew then -- or even will know -- who fired it. The British infantrymen surged forward firing at the rebels.



In the meantime, Dr. Samuel Prescott had aroused Major John Buttrick and other Concord Minute Men. (Paul Revere never did reach Concord. He was captured by the British but Prescott escaped and continued his ride)

Convinced they should meet the British, Major Buttrick led a force of 250 Minute Men down the road toward Lexington. When they met the British, he realized he was out matched and ordered his men to march back to Concord -- the 700 regulars following them. Buttrick marched his men to the west side of the river where they assembled with other units of Minute Men on Punkatasset Hill.

Meanwhile, the British had ransacked Concord's Town Hall in search of military stores and moved on to search private homes.

The Minute Men decided they should march back over the bridge, into the town, and put a stop to the burning. As the Americans neared, the British fired warning shots which went unheeded. A single shot rang out and two Americans were wounded. Then, the Redcoats fired a full volley killing two Minute Men.

The Minute Men responded with their first volley -- the famous "shot heard 'round the world." The British reeled back in disorder, leaving at the Bridge two dead, another mortally wounded and nine casualties. The British began their retreat to Boston and encountered what we now call guerrilla warfare all the way. By evening, when they reached Charlestown, a total of 49 Americans were dead; 46 wounded or missing. British casualties were 73 dead, 200 wounded or missing.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

REMARKS

PATRIOT'S DAY CEREMONY  
SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1975  
LEXINGTON GREEN  
LEXINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS  
FROM: DR. THEODORE C. MARRS

I. PURPOSE

To commemorate the Minute Men's 1775 fight with the British on the Lexington Battle Green which was equally as important as the North Bridge skirmish in marking the beginning of our independence. To honor them by placing a wreath from the Lexington Minute Man Company at the Minute Man Statue located at one end of the Green. To highlight the importance of a militia to this nation from the original group which fought at Lexington Green to today's Guard and Reserve.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Background: Detailed briefing of the Battles of Lexington and Concord may be found in Concord Briefing Book. This is only an addendum.

Lexington was the town Paul Revere reached shortly after midnight to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock of the coming of the British. It was at the Lexington Battle Green where Captain Parker's immortal command was issued. "Stand fast men! Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here."

The Minute Man Statue at Lexington Green is said to resemble Captain Parker. It was erected in his honor.

A parade is also planned for the town of Lexington which will be held in the afternoon. The line of march, containing about 6,000 participants is expected to cover 4 miles passing through the center of the town with approximately 100,000 spectators expected.

President Grant also took part in the Lexington Centennial celebration by dedicating Battle Green. An invitation to the President to rededicate the Park has been issued.

2.

There is great rivalry and strong feeling between Concord and Lexington as to the rightful heir of "the shot heard 'round the world." Many blame Ralph Waldo Emerson for giving the credit to Concord since it was his home and his grandfather that took part in the events of April 19.

Upon your arrival, Captain Robert Merrigan, Commander, Lexington Minute Man Company, will escort you past the Honor Guard which is the Minute Man Company. The wreath you will present is also on behalf of the Minute Man Company.

APRIL 19, 1975

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY  
(Bedford, Massachusetts)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
AT THE  
OLD NORTH BRIDGE

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

9:54 A.M. EDT

Thank you very, very much, Mr. Suter, Governor Dukakis, Mr. Ambassador, Senator Brooke, Senator Kennedy, Members of the House of Representatives, distinguished guests and fellow Americans:

Two hundred years ago today, American Minutemen raised their muskets at the Old North Bridge and answered a British volley. Ralph Waldo Emerson called it "the shot heard 'round the world."

The British were in full retreat soon afterwards and returned to Boston. But there was no turning back for the colonists. The American Revolution had begun.

Today, two centuries later, the President of the 50 United States and 213 million people stand before a new generation of Americans who have come to this hallowed ground.

In these two centuries, the United States has become a world power. From a new-born Nation with a few ships, American seapower now ranges to the most distant shores. From a militia of raw recruits, the American military stands on the front lines of the free world. Our fliers and our planes eclipse one another in power and in speed with each succeeding new breed of airmen and aircraft.

From a Nation virtually alone, America is now allied with many free worlds in common defense.

The concepts of isolationism and fortress America no longer represent either the reasoning or the role of the United States foreign policy.

World leadership was thrust upon America and we have assumed it. In accepting that role, the United States has assumed responsibility from which it cannot, and will not, retreat. Free nations need the United States and we need free nations. Neither can go it alone.

MORE

There are some in the world who still believe that force and the threat of force are the major instruments of national and international policy. They believe that military supremacy over others is logical and legitimate of their revolutionary doctrines. Such aims have left a trail of tyranny, broken promises and falsehood.

Tyranny by any other name is still tyranny. Broken promises in any other language are still promises unkept and falsehood by any other description is still a lie.

This is not the rhetoric of the past. It is reason about the present because history keeps repeating itself. Force as an instrument of national and international policy continues to be a major instrument of change in the world. Reasonable societies and reasonable people must do all in their power to reconcile all threats to peace.

Now is a time for reconciliation, not recrimination. It is a time of reconstruction, not rancor.

The world is witnessing revolutionary technological, economic and social change -- a massive and rapid breaking of barriers.

We -- all men and women of all lands -- must master this change. We must make this revolution an evolution -- to make and accept change with greater order and greater restraint.

How can we achieve, how can we accomplish this evolution? It is not enough to call upon material resources. No material resources are sufficient to themselves to inspire the continued confidence of men in reasonable change. We must summon higher, greater values as we proceed.

These higher values are found in the principles of this Republic forged by our forefathers in the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Jefferson wrote of change in the light of American principles and he said, "Nothing, then, is unchangeable but the inherent and inalienable rights of man."

Jefferson accepted change in the ordinary course of human events but he rejected any fundamental change in the principles of our Republic, the inalienable rights of man.

MORE

Often change is healthy for a people and a nation. That is why America has always been a land of new horizons and new hopes. Free choice, the consent of the governed, represent the American philosophy of change.

Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are sacred rights, not to be given or not to be taken by shifting winds or changing moods. It is important to recall these truths because the men and women of America must renew that faith, their courage and their confidence.

Our belief, our commitments to human rights, to human liberties, must also represent belief and commitment to ourselves.

It is a time to place the hand of healing on the heart of America -- not division and not blame. When all is said and done, the finest tribute that may ever be paid this Nation and this people is that we provided a home for freedom.

Freedom was nourished in American soil because the principles of the Declaration of Independence flourished in our land. These principles -- when enunciated 200 years ago -- were not a dream, not a reality.

Today, they are real. Equality has matured in America. Our inalienable rights have become even more sacred. There is no government in our land without the consent of the governed.

Many other lands have freely accepted the principles of liberty and freedom in the Declaration of Independence and fashioned their own independent republics.

It is these principles, freely taken, and freely shared, that has revolutionized the world. The volley fired here at Concord two centuries ago, the shot heard round the world still echoes today on this anniversary.

One hundred years from now, a new generation of Americans will come here to rededicate this Nation and renew the spirit of our people and the principles that inspire us on this occasion.

Let it be said that those of us who came to Concord today reaffirm these final words of the Declaration of Independence: "We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

Thank you very, very much.

END

(AT 10:03 A.M. EDT)

APRIL 19, 1975

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY  
(Bedford, Massachusetts)

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
AT  
LEXINGTON GREEN  
LEXINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS

10:43 A.M. EDT

Mr. Kenney, Senators Brooke and Kennedy, my former colleagues in the House of Representatives, and one of my dear and finest friends, former Speaker of the House, John McCormick, and, of course, one of your fine former Governors, John Volpe, other public officials, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

Let me, at the outset, thank all of the wonderful people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Thank you for the wonderful experience that I have had since flying from one of your sister States, New Hampshire, last night to Massachusetts.

The inspirational opportunity at the Old North Church last night and the tremendous experience and inspirational opportunity today, first in Concord and now in Lexington, gives to me a new feeling and a new strength about our country.

I thank all of you in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for inaugurating our Bicentennial in such a wonderful way. You have given to the rest of America the guidance, the inspiration to make our Bicentennial what it ought to be.

I have read and kind of memorized what took place here in Lexington, but all of you know it much, much better than I, so I will not repeat it on this occasion.

It means much to you, but it means much to America, what transpired and took place 200 years ago right here in Lexington.

MORE



I think we have to not only look back at what sacrifices were made, but what efforts were made, what progress has been made, and in 200 years we have gone from 13 poor, struggling colonies of some three million people, divided in part but united in other ways.

We were poor economically. We had problems of unbelievable proportions, but that fundamental spirit existed here 200 years ago, and it has grown and blossomed and flourished, not only with those who were here, but those who have come to the shores since that time.

We should be proud of this two centuries of effort and accomplishment. But what is even more important, in my judgment, is what we can do in the next 100 years and the next 100 years.

We have inherited a great tradition, but it is our job -- older and younger people joining together -- to see to it that when our ancestors meet here 100 years from now, they can say that what was done here on this date was the kick-off for a new century of unity, and progress, at home as well as abroad.

We have had some difficult times. It was said we have problems domestically, and we do have problems internationally. But I am convinced if we join together, those from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, those from my State of Michigan and the millions and millions around the United States, as well as around the world, if we join in unity in the next 100 years, then we will have done our part in tribute to those that preceded us in the previous 200 years.

I thank you again from the bottom of my heart, Mr. Chairman. I thank Senator Brooke and Senator Kennedy. I thank your Governor. I thank Members of Congress from the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

I thank you all for the superb accomplishments in making our Bicentennial the meaningful program that it must be if we pay tribute in the right way and move forward in the best way.

Thank you very, very much.

END (AT 10:47 A.M. EDT)

REMARKS AT OLD NORTH BRIDGE

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1975

- 1 -

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY, AMERICAN MINUTEMEN RAISED  
THEIR MUSKETS AT THE OLD NORTH BRIDGE AND ANSWERED A BRITISH  
VOLLEY. RALPH WALDO EMERSON CALLED IT "THE SHOT HEARD 'ROUND  
THE WORLD."

- 2 -

THE BRITISH WERE SOON IN FULL RETREAT BACK TO BOSTON.

BUT THERE WAS NO TURNING BACK FOR THE COLONISTS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION HAD BEGUN.

- 3 -

TODAY -- TWO CENTURIES LATER -- THE PRESIDENT  
OF FIFTY UNITED STATES AND TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN MILLION  
PEOPLE STANDS BEFORE A NEW GENERATION OF AMERICANS WHO HAVE  
COME TO THIS HALLOWED GROUND.

THE CONCEPTS OF ISOLATIONISM AND FORTRESS AMERICA NO LONGER  
REPRESENT EITHER THE REASONING OR THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOREIGN POLICY.

WORLD LEADERSHIP WAS THRUST UPON AMERICA IN THE WAKE  
OF WORLD WAR II.

IN ACCEPTING THAT ROLE, THE UNITED STATES HAS ASSUMED  
RESPONSIBILITY FROM WHICH IT CANNOT AND WILL NOT RETREAT.  
FREE NATIONS NEED THE UNITED STATES AND WE NEED THE FREE NATIONS.  
NEITHER CAN GO IT ALONE.

IN THESE TWO CENTURIES, THE UNITED STATES HAS BECOME A  
WORLD POWER. FROM A NEW-BORN NATION WITH A FEW SHIPS,  
AMERICAN SEA POWER NOW RANGES TO THE MOST DISTANT SHORES.  
FROM A MILITIA OF RAW RECRUITS, THE AMERICAN MILITARY STANDS IN  
THE FRONT LINES OF THE FREE WORLD.

OUR FLIERS AND PLANES ECLIPSE ONE ANOTHER IN POWER AND SPEED WITH  
EACH SUCCEEDING NEW BREED OF AIRMEN AND AIRCRAFT.

FROM A NATION VIRTUALLY ALONE, AMERICA IS NOW ALLIED  
WITH MANY FREE NATIONS IN COMMON DEFENSE.

THERE ARE SOME IN THE WORLD WHO STILL BELIEVE THAT FORCE AND THE THREAT OF FORCE ARE THE MAJOR INSTRUMENTS OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLICY. THEY BELIEVE THAT MILITARY SUPREMACY OVER OTHERS IS THE LOGICAL AND LEGITIMATE END OF THEIR REVOLUTIONARY DOCTRINES. SUCH AIMS HAVE LEFT A TRAIL OF TYRANNY, BROKEN PROMISES, AND FALSEHOOD.

TYRANNY BY ANY OTHER NAME IS STILL TYRANNY. BROKEN PROMISES IN ANY OTHER LANGUAGE ARE STILL PROMISES UNKEPT. AND FALSEHOOD BY ANY OTHER DESCRIPTION IS STILL A LIE.

THIS IS NOT THE RHETORIC OF THE PAST. IT IS REASON  
ABOUT THE PRESENT BECAUSE HISTORY KEEPS REPEATING ITSELF.  
FORCE -- AS AN INSTRUMENT OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLICY --  
CONTINUES TO BE A MAJOR INSTRUMENT OF CHANGE IN THE WORLD.

REASONABLE SOCIETIES AND PEOPLES MUST DO ALL IN THEIR  
POWER TO RECONCILE ALL THREATS TO PEACE. NOW IS A TIME FOR  
RECONCILIATION -- NOT RECRIMINATION. IT IS A TIME OF  
RECONSTRUCTION -- NOT RANCOR.

THE WORLD IS WITNESSING REVOLUTIONARY TECHNOLOGICAL,  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHANGE -- A MASSIVE AND RAPID BREAKING OF  
BARRIERS. WE -- ALL MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL LANDS -- MUST  
MASTER THIS CHANGE. WE MUST MAKE THIS REVOLUTION AN EVOLUTION  
-- TO MAKE AND ACCEPT CHANGE WITH GREATER ORDER AND RESTRAINT.

HOW CAN WE ACCOMPLISH THIS EVOLUTION? IT IS NOT  
ENOUGH TO CALL UPON MATERIAL RESOURCES. NO MATERIAL FORCES  
ARE SUFFICIENT OF THEMSELVES TO INSPIRE THE CONTINUED CONFIDENCE OF  
MEN IN REASONABLE CHANGE. WE MUST SUMMON HIGHER, GREATER  
VALUES.



THESE HIGHER VALUES ARE FOUND IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THIS REPUBLIC --  
FORGED BY OUR FOREFATHERS IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.  
THOMAS JEFFERSON WROTE OF CHANGE IN THE LIGHT OF AMERICAN  
PRINCIPLES. HE SAID: "NOTHING THEN IS UNCHANGEABLE BUT  
THE INHERENT AND INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF MAN."

JEFFERSON ACCEPTED CHANGE IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF  
HUMAN EVENTS. BUT HE REJECTED ANY FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IN THE  
PRINCIPLES OF OUR REPUBLIC -- THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF MAN.

OFTEN, CHANGE IS HEALTHY FOR A PEOPLE AND A NATION.  
THAT IS WHY AMERICA HAS ALWAYS BEEN A LAND OF NEW HORIZONS AND  
HOPES.

FREE CHOICE -- THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED -- REPRESENTS  
THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY OF CHANGE. LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE  
PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS ARE SACRED RIGHTS -- NOT TO BE GIVEN OR  
TAKEN BY SHIFTING WINDS OR CHANGING MOODS.


IT IS IMPORTANT TO RECALL THESE TRUTHS BECAUSE THE MEN  
AND WOMEN OF AMERICA MUST RENEW THEIR FAITH, COURAGE AND  
CONFIDENCE. OUR BELIEF AND COMMITMENT TO HUMAN RIGHTS AND  
LIBERTIES MUST ALSO REPRESENT BELIEF AND COMMITMENT IN OURSELVES.

IT IS A TIME TO PLACE THE HAND OF HEALING ON THE HEART ~~LAND~~  
OF AMERICA -- NOT DIVISION AND BLAME.

WHEN ALL IS SAID AND DONE, THE FINEST TRIBUTE THAT MAY  
EVER BE PAID THIS NATION AND PEOPLE IS THAT WE PROVIDED A HOME  
FOR FREEDOM.

FREEDOM WAS NOURISHED IN AMERICAN SOIL BECAUSE THE PRINCIPLES OF  
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE FLOURISHED IN OUR LAND.

THESE PRINCIPLES -- WHEN ENUNCIATED TWO HUNDRED YEARS  
AGO -- WERE A DREAM NOT A REALITY. TODAY, THEY ARE REAL.  
EQUALITY HAS MATURED IN AMERICA.



OUR INALIENABLE RIGHTS HAVE BECOME EVEN MORE SACRED. THERE IS  
NO GOVERNMENT IN OUR LAND WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

MANY OTHER LANDS HAVE FREELY ACCEPTED THE PRINCIPLES OF  
LIBERTY AND FREEDOM IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND  
FASHIONED THEIR OWN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICS.

IT IS THESE PRINCIPLES -- FREELY TAKEN AND FREELY SHARED -- THAT  
HAVE REVOLUTIONIZED THE WORLD.

THE VOLLEY FIRED HERE AT CONCORD TWO CENTURIES AGO --  
THE SHOT HEARD 'ROUND THE WORLD -- STILL ECHOES TODAY ON THIS  
ANNIVERSARY.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW, A NEW GENERATION OF AMERICANS WILL  
COME HERE TO REDEDICATE THIS NATION AND RENEW THE SPIRIT OF OUR  
PEOPLE IN THE PRINCIPLES THAT INSPIRE US.

LET IT BE SAID THAT THOSE OF US WHO CAME TO CONCORD TODAY  
REAFFIRMED THESE FINAL WORDS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE:

" . . . WE MUTUALLY PLEDGE TO EACH OTHER OUR LIVES, OUR  
FORTUNES AND OUR SACRED HONOR."

END OF TEXT

Some items in this folder were not digitized because it contains copyrighted materials. Please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library for access to these materials.

The Washington Post  
Saturday, April 19, 1975

# *President Asks Americans for Re-inspiration*

By Margot Hornblower  
Washington Post Staff Writer

BOSTON, April 18—In a simple brick church which Paul Revere used as a signal tower 200 years ago President Ford tonight called on Americans "to be re-inspired by the great

Tonight the "Old North" was decked out in bunting, its famous 150-foot steeple, specially illuminated.

On the street below, tele-

The Washington Star News  
Saturday, April 19, 1975

# Ford Leans to Right For New Hampshire

## *Gov. Thomson Keeps His Distance*

By Fred Barnes

menting Ford's rise to the presidency, conceded this.

The editorial, on the front page beneath Thomson's open letter, added that "Barring some unforeseen event, it seems highly unlikely that President Ford would find the Republican nomination for president worth very much in next year's election."



The Washington Post  
Saturday, April 19, 1975

# Ford Calls For Trade Rules Reform

By Carroll Kilpatrick  
Washington Post Staff Writer  
CONCORD, N.H., April 18—  
President Ford called today

ences to his earlier criticisms  
of the Ford administration in  
his cordial introduction, and  
President satisfied tradi-

mission on regulatory reform  
and he again urged support of  
the pending financial institu-  
tions bill to end "outdated  
constraints on services and  
rates which banks and savings  
institutions offer to consum-  
also result in more efficient  
use of energy and savings to  
the consumer," the President  
declared.  
Asserting that federal regu-  
lations "have entangled far  
too many aspects of our eco-

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

M

May 5, 1975

MEMO TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKER

*old North Church*

The unedited, uncut version is available to be shown at any time. We need only to call Ext. 4125.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Accountable  
now

R-

TT wants to

See uncut, unedited  
film - now!

Advise T/M

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MAY 2 1975



April 29, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. ROBERT HARTMAN  
COUNSELLOR TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN W. WARNER

We have reviewed the video tape of the ceremony at the Old North Church, Boston, on April 18, 1975, and are of the opinion that it provides a very valuable and historic contribution to the Nation's Bicentennial awareness. The tape we examined had technical imperfections; accordingly, we propose to edit and make copies usable as a half-hour presentation. Our experience with public service films - particularly in school systems - shows this to be the most widely accepted length.

We will need your guidance as to those portions of the President's speech which should be retained. Please have someone on your staff advise my Assistant Administrator for Communications, Herb Hetu (634-1732).

In reply to our request for permission to use the video tape, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company has formally requested of ARBA the plan for distribution. We propose to reply as follows: Approximately 100 copies would be made for distribution to each of the 50 State Bicentennial Commissions, to each of the 10 Regional Offices of ARBA and a reserve supply here in our Washington ARBA office for special requests. Further, we would advise Westinghouse that this film would be for public service purposes.

John W. Warner  
Administrator

Copy to:

→ Mr. John O. Marsh, Jr.  
Dr. Theodore C. Marrs



ARBC WSH

ARBC WSH

WU INFOMASTER 1-0186260119 04/29/75

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PMS JOHN WARNER ADMINISTRATOR BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

2401 E ST NORTHWEST WASHDC 20276

WBZ AND WESTINGHOUSE BROADCASTING COMPANY REQUEST

LETTER FROM YOU DETAILING YOUR PLANS FOR USE OF

90 MINUTE PROGRAM TELECAST FROM BOSTONS OLD

NORTH CHURCH ON APRIL 18 1975

PLEASE SPELL OUT VARIOUS USES AS OUTLINED

IN OUR CONVERSATION OF APRIL 28 1975

LEMONT L THOMPSON VICE PRES

2BZ WBZ TV 1170 SOLDIERS FIELD RD BOSTON MA 02134

1246 EST

ARBC WSH

**American Revolution  
Bicentennial Administration  
736 Jackson Place N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20276**

**Official Business**

**Postage and Fees Paid  
American Revolution  
Bicentennial Administration**  
417



The Honorable John O. Marsh, Jr.  
Counsellor to the President  
The White House

*Hand Delivered*



WHITE HOUSE MAIL  
RECEPTION & SECURITY

MAY 21 1975

Processed by

American Revolution  
Bicentennial Administration  
2401 E Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20276

MAY 2 1975

MAY 1975



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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Warner", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

John W. Warner  
Administrator

Copy to:

Mr. John O. Marsh, Jr.  
Dr. Theodore C. Marrs



ARBC WSH

ARBC WSH

WU INFOMASTER 1-018626C119 04/29/75

TLX WU TFC WSH

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TWX 7108229773 ARBC WSH

SPL050 TLXA083 WAC084(1126)(1-013870A119)PD 04/29/75 1123

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1246 EST

ARBC WSH

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

M

May 6, 1975

MEMO TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE ←

Burt Preik (Ext. 4125 - Audio Visual Branch)  
has an approximate one-hour full coverage tape  
of the entire Old North Church event.

He can run it upon request (with four or five  
minute's notice) on Channel 6.

The best time from their standpoint is 9 a.m.  
to 4 p.m.

May 7, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: JACK MARSH

For your information, the White House Communications Agency has available for showing the entire Bicentennial program at Old North Church in Boston, in which the President participated Friday, April 18.

This will be shown in its entirety on Thursday, May 8, at 2:00 p.m. Because this marked the beginning of the National Bicentennial observance, it is suggested that as many White House Staff as possible take advantage of this opportunity to view the film.

Thank you.



MAY 30 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 27, 1975

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MEMORANDUM FOR: TED MARRS

FROM: JACK MARSH *Jack*

Recalling earlier discussions about a film being made about the Old North Church Speech by ARBA -- Where does this stand?

Many thanks.

Jack:

May 28

Release from Westinghouse has been obtained on basis of not being used politically. ARBA is making 27 minute film. We will keep you advised as it develops.

*Jack*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 17, 1975

Jack --

FYI, Bob Hartmann indicated to Ted Marrs that the President had made further inquiry concerning the status of the Old North Church movie.

After checking, Ted determined that there was some difficulty in clearing the film with Westinghouse (their concerned about its "political" use). That difficulty has been cleared.

ARBA is now moving as fast as they can on the actual production. They refuse to be held to a time frame but the best estimate is approximately two weeks.

Russ

June 20, 1975

**MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT**  
**FROM: JACK MARSH**  
**SUBJECT: OLD NORTH CHURCH FILM**

Ted Marrs advises the 27 minute Old North Church TV tape will be ready for viewing on the White House closed-circuit channel next Tuesday.

If the tape is acceptable, it will then be put on 16 millimeter film, and prints made for distribution. The latter will take approximately twelve to 14 days.

In order to get Westinghouse to release this film, there had to be an agreement that the film would not be used in conjunction with any political activities.

We will advise you of the precise time Tuesday it will be available or if there is any slippage from that date.

JOM:cb

